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LEGAL NOTICES.

DIED July 10, 1900, **J. R. YOUNG**, Clerk of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, holding a court of bankruptcy.—In the matter of **Frederick W. Evans**, bankrupt, in Bankruptcy. 57.—On consideration of the petition for discharge of **Frederick W. Evans**, filed herewith on the 5th day of July, 1900, it is so the 10th day of July, 1900, ordered, that a hearing be had upon said petition on the 6th day of July, D. 1900, before this court, at 10 o'clock a.m. Notice of this order and notice thereof be published in the **Evening Star**, a newspaper printed in the District of Columbia, and that all known creditors of **Frederick W. Evans** appear at said time and place and show cause, if any they be, why the prayer of the said petition should be granted. By the court, **A. R. HARRIS**, Clerk (Seal). A true copy. Test: **J. R. YOUNG**, clk. By **J. R. MEIGGS, Jr.**, Asst. Clerk. It

HOTELS.

NEW HOTEL BELLEVUE

EUROPEAN PLAN. CENTRAL LOCATION.
ACORN ST. NEAR TREMONT ST., BOSTON.

BARVEY & WOOD, Proprietors.
1915-16, BAY 10

THE SULTAN OBJECTED

MAJOR SWEET TOOK HIS TROOPS ON PRACTICE MARCHES.

Was No Occasion for the Display of Military Force.

It is reported that friction has occurred between the Sultan of Sulu and the United States military authorities in Jolo. While there have been no reports of any serious difficulty on that island, the Sultan has made strong objection to the passage of armed troops through his domain. The offender is Maj. O. J. Sweet, 23d Infantry, and his men consisted in making practice march through the country in order to exercise training and at the same time exert a moral training influence on the savage inhabitants. One correspondent gives the following details of the trouble:

The Sultan took occasion to object to these proceedings, and sent a lengthy communication to the major in regard to the

He claimed that he was working for the supervision of the government and that he was fully able to control his people. He was in command of the troops. It was not necessary for the soldiers to enter the villages, frightening the natives and driving the peacefully inclined men from the islands. He claimed that the island was well peopled, the people were quiet and that the only disorders were never in a more satisfactory condition.

Major Sweet's Reply.

Major Sweet replied to the note in a diplomatic letter, and it is hoped that no serious complications will arise from our understandings. Every evidence of rebellion and influence is fast vanishing under the careful direction of the American government, and it would be a great misfortune for the Sultan. He has many sons, and, to forsake the wise course he has been pursuing for the past few months, for everything is absolutely quiet and the natives are entertained in regard to the situation.

The trouble no doubt grew out of the action of the men. Moros who had been ordered to the island, and who were assigned to the 2d. They had gone on a leave of absence some twenty miles into the interior. A number of the party were sent to bathe in a stream. When they heard cries of his companions, who were resting beneath the shade of a tree. He learned that they were being murdered. He was surrounded and murdered. Naked as he was, he secreted himself in the underbrush and avoiding the open places succeeded in escaping. He was able to get away from exposure and contact with the enemy bushes which it was necessary to go through, and his story aroused the rest of the troops. They were murdered in a great degree.

An expedition was immediately organized, and they secured enough information to make a search for the missing men. Ten of them were captured and sent to Jolo under guard. They were supplied with food, and in the morning were sent to work about the government of the island. They refused to do, and, watching their opportunity, at a signal given by the Sultan, they fled to the mountains. The Sultan for the cover of the woods which surrounded the village. So deadly was the work of the guards that not one succeeded in escaping. The Sultan himself was caught speedily justice upon themselves.

The Americans were inclined to forget the incident. The commanding officer, however, was not so easily satisfied. He took a hundred pesos a head for the prisoners, but had been foolish enough to try to get the Sultan to pay for the prisoners. He sent a letter to the Sultan, demanding indemnity for his men whom the Sultan had murdered. The Sultan was a stunner for the island people. He was a great man, and they decided to drop the matter.

FIRE ON L ROAD TRAIN.

Panic Among the 150 Passengers. Who Were Abord.

CHICAGO, July 15.—One hundred and fifty passengers on a South Side elevated train were thrown into panic last night after the train left South Street, discovering that the engine had caught fire on the tracks. The passengers attempted to quiet the fears of the riders by telling them that a fuse had become blown out and that there was danger.

As the train neared 22d street the smoke became denser and the passengers became more frightened. Some wanted to leave the train, but the guards insisted that they could control the fire. Just as the train left 22d street station the flames burst out and the passengers rushed frantically to the burning cars to get to the front and rear cars of the train. Some called upon trainmen to stop and permit them to get off on the elevated structure. The guards were answered by the increased speed of the train.

The fireman in charge turned on all power to blow out the engine, but for the meantime the flames had eaten their way through the floor and out of the end of the car. As the train neared the 26th street station the flames became so intense that the passengers were told that they must be prepared to leave the train. The train stopped it was emptied quickly with the women and children in the middle car and sparks and smoke flying in every direction. The fire was extinguished when the train reached 27th street.

SENATOR GEAR'S SUCCESSOR.

Special Contest Predicted Among Leading Iowa Candidates.

Special to the New York Tribune from Des Moines, Neb., says: An interesting contest predicted to occur over the election of a successor to the late Senator Gear of Iowa, cause of the personal antagonism existing between the leading candidates for the office of Gov. Shaw is an aspirant for the seat, finds himself in a peculiar situation. It could be considered politically unwise for him to oppose his late superior, but to accept and appoint him. He may call a special session of the legislature, but in that case he would have to resign his seat. His late superior's rival in the last legislature, would put up a bitter fight, with the result that both would probably lose by the close of the session. He has a very close friend of Gov. Shaw intimates that he prefers to appoint a weak man, who would occupy the seat only until the next session of the legislature and then leave the field clear to Shaw and the other candidate. In this way it is also hoped that

As his friends assert that a place in cabinet has been promised to him in the act of McKinley's re-election. The new law would allow a man, or who will withdraw from the race before legislature, politicians close to the Iowa state government, and the late E. T. George F. Wright and John N. Baldwin of Council Bluffs. Such a move is considered polite, as the western part of the state has been the scene of the appointments, and the selection of a Council Bluffs man would aid the local and national cause. The man is the chief attorney for the Union Pacific, may, however, be urged by his friends to make a race for the full term, in which case all of the state's political forces would be one of the prettiest senatorial fights ever witnessed would occur, as Cummins, who is a member of the senate, and the township of Iowa politicians, each claim the